

## REMARKS

Claims 62-72 and 85-89 are pending in the present application and at issue. It is respectfully submitted that the present amendment presents no new issues or new matter and places this case in condition for allowance. Reconsideration of the application in view of the above amendments and the following remarks is requested.

### I. The Rejection of Claims 62-72 and 85-89 under 35 U.S.C. 103

Claims 62-72 and 85-89 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103 as being unpatentable over Baeck et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,077,818) in view of Sando et al. (U.S. Patent No. 3,481,684) and further in view of Schneider et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,165,761). This rejection is respectfully traversed for the reasons of record.

As provided in the prior response, Baeck et al. disclose a detergent composition comprising a cellulase and a cellulase termination composition, wherein the cellulase terminator composition comprises a peroxidase, an enhancer and a source of hydrogen peroxide. Baeck et al. further disclose that the source of hydrogen peroxide may be a hydrogen peroxide-generating enzyme such as an oxidase selected from the group consisting of glucose oxidase, urate oxidase, galactose oxidase, alcohol oxidase, amine oxidase, amino acid oxidase, amyloglucosidase and cholesterol oxidase (see column 8, lines 55-65). In addition, Baeck et al. disclose that the detergent composition may further comprise a lipoxygenase.

Thus, Baeck et al. do not teach or suggest a process for manufacturing a textile. Fabrics are washed with a detergent composition after they are manufactured. In other words, washing is not a step in a textile manufacturing process.

Moreover, the oxidases disclosed in Baeck et al. do not have activity against a monosaccharide and at least one of disaccharides and oligosaccharides.

Sando et al. merely disclose that "it is conventional to scour, bleach and then alkaline treat cotton and cellulosic fabrics." However, Sando et al. also do not teach or suggest a process for manufacturing a textile using a carbohydrate oxidase, wherein the carbohydrate oxidase is active towards at least one monosaccharide and at least one of disaccharides and oligosaccharides.

Schneider et al. disclose a carbohydrate oxidase obtained from *Microdochium* and its use in baking. However, Schneider et al. also do not teach or suggest a process for manufacturing a textile using a carbohydrate oxidase, wherein the carbohydrate oxidase is active towards at least one monosaccharide and at least one of disaccharides and oligosaccharides.

In response to Applicants' arguments, the Office states that "It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the methods of Baeck et

al. by incorporating the desizing, pre-scouring and post bleaching alkaline method steps because Sando et al. teach the importance of these steps in refining and bleaching cellulosic textiles.” This is respectfully traversed.

As stated above, the washing methods of Baeck et al. occur after a fabric is manufactured, and do not constitute a step in a process for manufacturing a textile. Thus, one skilled in the art would not incorporate the desizing, pre-scouring and post bleaching alkaline method steps disclosed in Sando et al. into the washing methods of Baeck et al.

The Office also states that “It would have been further obvious to one of ordinary skill to derive the claimed carbohydrate oxidase from a strain of *Microdochium nivale* or fungal sources, since Schneider et al. teach carbohydrate oxidase derived from *Microdochium nivale* and fungal sources are commonly known and of benefit in producing hydrogen peroxides in detergents.” This is respectfully traversed.

There are many carbohydrate oxidases which produce hydrogen peroxide, however, there is no suggestion that a particular carbohydrate oxidase would be more advantageous in a textile manufacturing process. Because Applicants’ process uses a carbohydrate oxidase which is active against a monosaccharide and at least one of disaccharides and oligosaccharides, the bleaching process is more efficient. For example, the carbohydrate oxidase can use a monosaccharide and a disaccharide and/or oligosaccharide produced *in situ* in the desizing and/or scouring steps in the bleaching process. Thus, it is not necessary to add a substrate for the carbohydrate oxidase. These results are not predicted by the prior art, and therefore are surprising and unexpected.

For the foregoing reasons, Applicants submit that the claims overcome this rejection under 35 U.S.C. 103. Applicants respectfully request reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejection.

## **II. Conclusion**

In view of the above, it is respectfully submitted that all claims are in condition for allowance. Early action to that end is respectfully requested. The Examiner is hereby invited to contact the undersigned by telephone if there are any questions concerning this amendment or application.

All required fees were charged to Novozymes North America, Inc.'s Deposit Account No. 50-1701 at the time of electronic filing. The USPTO is authorized to charge this Deposit Account should any additional fees be due.

Respectfully submitted,

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